

Facts, Fiction, Fashions and Features of Interest to Women

Helene's Married Life

By MAY CHRISTIE
Copyright, 1920,
McClure Syndicate.

XXVII—HIDE AND SEEK.
I crouched in the corner close beside the cellar-door, trembling in every limb. How dark it was! And how appallingly close to me was that dreadful, snoring breath! Before the cellar-door had slammed, plunging the place into inky blackness, she must have had some glimpse of me!

If so, without a doubt she would try to murder me.
She had a revolver in her hand. She could shoot straight, I knew. The bullet that she had aimed at me would hit her husband, it is true. But that was merely because he'd happened to lean toward me at the crucial moment, and acted—unconsciously—as a screen.

How awful was this Stygian darkness!
I could hear Tony, from the other side, hurling himself against the cellar-door. In vain! The maniac had bolted it securely. She was chuckling now in glee over her temporary escape. The sound was horrible. Queer, muttered words, too, that I couldn't understand.

Bang! Bang! Tony was doing his best to smash the door in. Vain! The maniac had bolted it securely. She was chuckling now in glee over her temporary escape. The sound was horrible. Queer, muttered words, too, that I couldn't understand.

Head Nurse says:
The greatest changes that food undergoes in digestion are brought about by substances called enzymes, or ferments, which are contained in the different digestive juices. These ferments have power to reduce food to simpler substances that dissolve in liquids and are readily absorbed in the blood. In some way they bring about changes and are not themselves affected. There are many of these ferments, each acting on a different class of food.

How Does Food Digest?

In the mouth the food is first ground fine by the teeth, softened by the saliva and made easy to swallow. At the same time the ptyalin in the saliva begins to act on the starches, changing them to sugar.

In the stomach the food is mixed with the gastric juice secreted from the walls of the stomach. This juice contains the ferment rennin, which curdles milk, and pepsin, which dissolves proteins. The stomach by muscular movement churns the food and makes it like a moderately thick soup which is known as "chyme" and it is then moved on into the small intestine.

The most extensive digestion takes place in the small intestine. Here the bile from the liver and the pancreatic juice from the pancreas and the intestinal juice from the small intestine pour in. Starch is changed to simple sugars, proteins simplified and fats emulsified. It is here that the larger part of the food is absorbed into the blood and lymphatics.

The large intestine is practically the waste pipe.

Excellent Advice

By DOROTHY DIX
Copyright, 1920,
Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

Ten Commandments for Mothers-in-Law.

First—Thou shalt not dwell in the same house with thy daughter-in-law, for many miracles are possible, but not that a man's mother and his wife should live together in peace.

Second—Thou shalt vamp thy in-laws so that thou shalt find favor in their sight and peradventure they shall come to even love thee.

Third—Thou shalt purr thy soul of jealousy far bitterer than gall, yea, bitterer than gall and aloes is the cup that the green-eyed monster prepareth for her lip.

Fourth—Thou shalt not tell thy son's wife nor thy daughter's husband of their faults, for rather would they take a serpent to their bosoms than a mother-in-law who turneth a searchlight upon their shortcomings.

Fifth—Thou shalt hold thy tongue from uttering advice to thy in-laws, though it choke thee to do so, and preserve thy fingers from meddling in their pies.

Sixth—Thou shalt not spy upon thy daughter-in-law's ice chest, nor thy son-in-law's habits.

Seventh—Thou shalt remember that the jolly is mightier than the hammer when dealing with thy in-laws.

Eighth—Thou shalt brace up thy son and daughter to do their duty in the holy estate, instead of regarding them as martyrs because they have discovered that, verily, marriage is no picnic.

Ninth—Thou shalt smite upon the cymbals and sing songs of joy because thy children love their husbands and wives better than they have found peace and happiness in matrimony, and that the divorce court is afar off.

Tenth—Thou shalt treat thy daughter-in-law, and thy son-in-law as thou wouldst have some other woman treat thy son and daughter when they become her in-laws.

Are these hard sayings, O woman who is qualifying for the most difficult role on earth? Believe me, they are only good sense, and good feeling, but they contain the whole of the law and the prophet on how to get along with the stranger who is about to come into your family, and on whom so much of your future happiness must depend.

For in the conflict between mother and in-laws, it is the mother who, in the end, loses out. She is alienated from her, and she doubly loses out if she makes discord between husband and wife, and breaks up a home, and so wrecks her son's daughter's life.

continually thrust upon our notice! There is so much less friction when our little ways and peculiarities do not come in hourly conflict with some one else's little ways and peculiarities! So many people are so delighted for an hour and such bores if we have a day of their society!

This applies to all humanity, but it goes double for in-laws whose liking for each other almost invariably depends upon how little they see of each other. Hence wise is the mother who keeps her own home, or goes to live in a boarding house, or the Asylum for Lone Females when her children marry, rather than become that bone of contention, a mother-in-law on the hearth stone.

Another long step toward getting along with in-laws could be taken by mothers if they would refrain from being jealous of the man their daughter marries, and the girl their son marries. It is strange that so many mothers indulge in this silly fancy of jealousy, because every woman knows from her own experience that the love one gives one's mate, and the love one gives one's parents are two entirely different passions that bear no more relation to one another than milk does to champagne.

Indeed, so far from marriage taking children's love from their mothers, it heightens it, for it is only after men and women take upon themselves the serious business of life that they realize what a mother's love, and sacrifice and unselfishness really mean and they appreciate her true worth.

Yet in spite of this knowledge, it is mother jealousy that makes women eternally find fault and nag their in-laws until they make enemies of those whom they should have made friends.

Finally, remember, O mother-in-law, to treat your in-laws as well as you would have some other women treat your children.

When your daughter marries, you pray her mother-in-law won't live with her; that her mother-in-law will be cordial and affectionate and take her to her heart instead of keeping her at arms' length; that her mother-in-law won't go snooping around the garbage can measuring the depth of the potato parings; that her mother-in-law won't think a young girl should have no pretty clothes or good times, but just be content to be a domestic drudge.

And you pray your son's mother-in-law will not settle herself upon him and that she won't think a man is good for is to make money for an extravagant wife to spend, and that she won't nag and fret him and object every time he lights a cigarette and tell him how bad everything he likes is for his digestion.

And you pray the mothers-in-law your children get will be wise, big, gentle-hearted, forbearing women who will be towers of strength in every time of trouble and real mothers to their adopted as well as their own sons and daughters.

Here Comes the Bride, And Her Maid Of Honor, With All Sorts of Lingerie



Here are some of the odds and ends a bride should have in her trousseau.



From "Irene" comes this rose-colored taffeta coat dress for the maid of honor.

By CORA MOORE.
New York's Fashion Authority.

When the poet wrote "What is so rare as a day in June?" he must have been thinking of a wedding day. June, brides and roses—they all go together.

And with a wedding goes the wedding gown with all its dainty accessories, and gowns for the bride's mother and the maid of honor.

Bride's Veil and Bouquet.
Fortunate is the bride who has a lace veil among the family treasures, for lace figures again in wedding with all its old-time significance.

The lace is always arranged so that it falls well around the bride, rather than in folds which would not show the beauty of the lace to its full advantage.

If, however, the bride chooses to wear a gown of lace or one that is heavily trimmed with lace, a tulle veil is elected as a better foil to the lace.

The fan-shaped arrangement with the coronet of orange blossoms, as in "The Whirlwind" costume, is effective, but the turban style with the orange blossoms has been much in evidence at fashionable weddings.

As for the bridal bouquet, one bride recently carried an elongated bunch of calla lilies and Empress ferns with many yards of broad white satin ribbon loops.

Gray For Bride's Mother.
Soft gray satin, gray chiffon and lace dyed to match, are perfect make up a gown which Ida Darling wears in the Selznick picture, "Whispers," and no better suggestion for a mother's gown at a wedding could be offered.

Elbow-length sleeves are of lace and then a cross-over jacket effect of the satin dyed to cord encloses a little vest in front and a V-shaped section in back which covers a skirt of the gray chiffon falls a redingote of the lace.

A huge gray feather fan completes the costume which is really most dignified and charming.

Maid of Honor.
Could a dressmaker's cleverness evolve a more intriguing frock for a maid of honor to wear at her dearest friend's wedding? It is worn in "Irene," that play of beautiful cloths, and it is of rose-colored taffeta.

As a matter of actual fact, it is a coat dress opening at the side-front over a lace frock underneath, and for a church wedding what could be more interesting than to have the bridesmaids garbed in such fascinating taffeta coats as this at the wedding, removing them to disclose the lace frock at the reception. As dress, however, it is quite as charming.

The embroidery is done in silver and rose and the cuff and collar facings are of creamy satin. It is really a perfect love of a frock.

It has a long, gracefully shaped vest inset its whole length, the vest caught with a smashing bow at the top.

Then there is the cap, such an exquisite thing of Duchesse lace as a matter of fact, the lace quite snugly without any frills and by way of trimming has two bands of pink satin ribbon passed around it underneath as a border, terminating in long ends that drop over one shoulder.

At small cost the distribution of the New Universities Dictionary is a matter of only a few days more. We congratulate the thousands of our readers who already own the book—and remind those who do not, that they may never again have an opportunity to get at such low cost, a volume that is not only a luxury but a necessity in every home. Not like a work of fiction—read today and forgotten tomorrow—but a standard of reference that will last through the years, and increase in value as time goes on, and the habits of study are strengthened and confirmed. The book has been made for constant use—and should last for many years. It is strongly and handsomely bound, with clear print on good paper, and is profusely illustrated in vivid colored plates and fine artistic half-tones. To the real student in pursuit of knowledge it will be a possession of enduring pleasure. Those of our readers who take us at our word will lose no time in getting a copy on our generous terms of distribution. The coupon which we print elsewhere today fully explains the method of acquiring the book.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.

The ruby is Ada's talismanic gem. It is said to fulfil for her its promise of courage and invulnerability, and to shield her from adverse fortune. Wednesday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

A bathing suit for summer beach is well within each woman's reach. So little fabric one will need. That rising prices can't impede; A lustrous satin, much admired, is really all that is required.

What's in a Name?
By Mildred Marshall.

ADA.
Ada is the fortunate possessor of two sources of derivation; likewise she may choose her own significance, since there is considerable conflict in translating the name. Some etymologists take Ada to be an adaptation of the early Biblical name, Adah, meaning ornament, which occurs frequently in Hebrew nomenclature. Others believe that it really comes from the Teutonic Oda, which signified rich, or the old Saxon Ede, meaning happy. In all events, Ada may be said to find happiness in riches which are exploited by ornaments.

The first feminine form corresponding to Ada was Audur, the name bestowed upon a beautiful viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers. Audur or Alda named the wife of Orlando, the Paladin. A queen of Italy in 926 was so called, and the name was still in use in 1393 by the famous members of the House of Este.

The Low German form, Ead, came to be translated as Ede and appears as such in the Cambrai register. As Ede, it was bestowed upon the Countess of Boulogne, granddaughter of King Stephen. Ede seems to be purely of English usage, until its adoption in this country.